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### NOTES OF THE WEEK.

THE announcement that General Harrison does not consider himself a candidate for the Presidential nomination takes nobody by surprise. Though he is a man of distinguished ability in other directions and second to none as a speaker on public questions, the four years of his administration showed him deficient in some of the qualities the Presidency especially calls for. He has, in especial, no skill in dealing with individual men, in spite of his power in addressing himself to the judgment of masses of them. Even his relations with his chosen associates, while never unfriendly, lacked the warmth of cordiality, and his contact with others was often clumsy and unfortunate. He made few friends

and many enemies through his lack of anything approaching graciousness of manner; and his second candidacy, for these and other reasons, lacked the cordial enthusiasm with which his first was pressed. The party would have had a far better chance if it had set him aside and taken some candidate of half his ability and less personal frigidity. It would be very foolish if it were to repeat its blunder in nominating him.

What is surprising is that General Harrison should allow it to be said that Mr. Robert Lincoln is his choice for the office. For Mr. Lincoln we all have the esteem that is felt for the heir of a great name to which he has done no discredit. But Mr. Harrison surely is aware that however estimable Mr. Lincoln is, there are very grave reasons for not laying upon him the burdens of an office whose growing perplexities are a severe strain upon the strongest.

THE transfer of the command of the army from General Schofield to General Miles, on the former reaching the age for retirement, gives very general satisfaction. Not that there is any reason for dislike of the retiring General, whose qualities, good or bad, have made but little impression on the public mind. General Miles, however, is a man whom the country delights to see honored. While in command of our troops in the far West, he filled a very difficult post with eminent tact and humanity. He was thoroughly efficient in suppressing Indian hostilities, but when he had succeeded in restoring peace he employed his influence in promoting the policy of civilization with great heartiness and equal success. He has been described thoughtlessly as our chief Indian fighter. He has deserved rather that of peacemaker, and the long cessation of Indian wars which followed his operations on the frontier are the best of his claims to public honor. He never sank the citizen and the man in the soldier.

Just at present, when there are signs that the encroachments of white miners and ranchers on the reservations may cause fresh collisions with the less civilized tribes, it is well that Gen. Miles should be the first in command. His record gives assurance that he will use his power in the service of both justice and humanity.

ONCE more the Gold Reserve has fallen heavily below the magic figure of one hundred millions, which is supposed to guarantee our national honor. The heavy exports of gold to Europe, including a contribution to the Russian loan to China, and the policy which converts every Treasury note into a gold certificate, have made this inevitable. As Mr. Carlisle has pledged himself not to have recourse to a new issue of bonds, and as the Syndicate has pocketed its profits and gone its way, it now remains to be seen how much gold will be left when Congress meets. Also, whether the financial sky will fall on us, if the surplus goes down to twenty millions, or even ten.

The gold organs are now raising the cry that one hundred millions are not enough, and that there should be two hundred on hand for the redemption of the greenbacks. That would be very

convenient indeed for the exporters of gold if we should be at the trouble and expense of gathering up such a mass of the over-valued metal for their convenience. But why stop at two hundred? Why not say four or even six hundred? The former would be about dollar for dollar of the Treasury notes, and would make them in good form what the Treasury makes them in fact, viz.: Gold certificates. The latter is about the volume of our gold supply, and if it were all got together its export could be managed the easier and quicker. And as the Treasury, by its refusal to pay out silver along with gold in redeeming greenbacks seems to be laboring to make the export of gold expeditious, the logical way would be to place it all where the exporters would get it with least difficulty.

Dr. Chalmers discovered by shrewd observation that it is always unwise to accumulate a large fund for charitable relief, as it roused the cupidity of the poor. Our big pile of gold seems to have acted in much the same way on the cupidity of the gold-hunters of Europe. It is the biggest and most accessible mass of the metal within their reach. It is a metal whose value rises so fast in the present condition of the world's coinage, that it repays a considerable sacrifice to get possession of it. If we were to let the pile dwindle to a tenth of its present amount, we would feel far less the stress of what an English writer calls "the international struggle for gold."

THE political campaign in Kentucky and in Ohio proceeds upon national issues, in spite of the efforts of the leaders to keep it down to local questions. In Kentucky Mr. Hardin is heartily abused by some of his own party for his bold advocacy of the Bimetallic policy. He is especially charged with having set at defiance the platform of the State Convention which nominated him. This is an impudent falsehood, which the gold standard organs never tire of repeating. The Kentucky platform is as purposely ambiguous on the money issue, as words could make it. The convention rejected both a free silver and a gold standard plank, and adopted one on which men of all views could take their stand. Having done so, they nominated Mr. Hardin, whom they knew to be a supporter of the remonetization of silver. He has done nothing but avow the opinions he always held, and which the Convention did not ask him to disclaim.

It is predicted that the Republicans will elect their Governor by a plurality, if not a majority, the Populists having a third ticket in the field. It may be so, but we observe that it is mainly the office-holding and office-seeking class who are forward to declare they will not vote for Mr. Hardin. A Kentuckian who wants anything at the hands of Mr. Cleveland or Mr. Carlisle, does well to repudiate that gentleman at the present moment. It is doubtful, however, if they are numerous enough to turn the scale in Kentucky.

THE Ohio Democrats, taking their note from Mr. Brice, set out to fight their battle on the Tariff issue. They were ready to claim that the Wilson-Gorman Tariff had produced an era of great prosperity, and had thus entitled its authors to a fresh lease of power in state and nation. This does not seem to have carried them very far. Perhaps they ran against the wool growers of their own State, who are slaughtering their sheep by myriads, because it no longer pays to keep them. Perhaps they stumbled over the workmen of the manufacturing towns, who are getting twenty per cent. less work, and thirty per cent. less pay for the work they do get than under the McKinley Tariff. At any rate, Mr. Thurman, and others of the leaders learned, even in the opening weeks of the campaign, that it will not do to say too much of the delightful prosperity of the country at the present time. Instead of that they must find some plan for getting the times better. They have had the shrewdness to lay hold of one of the two great grievances of the present moment. In despite of their declarations

that Mr. Cleveland is as great an authority on money as on the Tariff, they are going to press the remonetization of silver as the way out of our difficulties.

Should Governor McKinley and the other Republican leaders persist in treating the Tariff as the only issue of the year, the Democrats may take the wind out of their sails. But, in fact, Ohio Republicans are in a far better position for urging the restoration of silver than are their opponents. Their own platform was drawn with singular astuteness to cover the ground taken by the national platform in favor of Bimetallism, and to point the way to independent Bimetallism by national legislation if Europe will not fall into line. A friend asks our attention to the fact that Secretary Sherman endorsed this position at the meeting of the State convention. In stating the contrary we followed the report of his speech in *The Ledger*, on which we commented at the time.

THE people of New York are fond of talking of other sections of the country as "provincial," in contrast to their own "metropolitan" breadth and loftiness of view. Yet their State politics of this year are singularly destitute of national significance. The issue between Republicans and Democrats is little else than a dispute as to the merits of an excise law to close the taverns on Sundays. That, indeed, is characteristic of the New Yorker, who always assumes that his parish affairs are matters of vastly greater importance than other people can be brought to see. Even the women have this weakness. A stranger visiting New York society finds herself expected to understand and show an interest in the veriest trifles of New York gossip, and no pains are taken to give the conversation a direction which she may understand.

Mr. Roosevelt's position with regard to the existing excise law, seems to have been misunderstood by both friends and enemies. He finds himself obliged by his oath of office to enforce the law as it stands, and he has done so. He does not regard it as ideal legislation, and would offer no objections to the substitution of any reasonable law in its place. It was in this spirit that he accepted the invitation to review the parade of his opponents of the law as it stands. Mr. Warner Miller, however, has got the convention of his party to make the issue on the law as it stands, while the Democrats declared for a change, but without attacking the authorities for enforcing it.

There is little doubt that this position of the parties will cause the shift of a great many votes on both sides. The Republicans seem likely to rally the Prohibitionists to their support by standing by a law which enacts prohibition for at least one day of each week. They also will get the votes of many zealous church people, who believe in a quiet Sunday, but who ordinarily vote with the other party. At the same time they must expect to lose heavily in the cities, where the foreign vote counts the heaviest. In no part of Europe are the taverns closed on Sunday. Even in England it is their busiest day, and a Sunday evening in London is a sight such as is not seen in any of our older cities. To these new citizens a "dry" Sunday must seem a very strange and arbitrary arrangement.

THERE is an evident growth of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents in our own country. The applause which followed the verdict of acquittal in Wilmington finds an echo in other centres of population; and huge mass meetings are held to call upon our government to recognize the insurgents as belligerents, if not to give them active assistance in obtaining independence.

It is evident that the Cubans are offering a far more determined and effective resistance to the Spanish armies than ever before. They have even managed to secure a foothold on the coast, which must be of great value in obtaining arms and reinforcements. They have inflicted several severe repulses on the lieutenants of General Campos, and have forced him to call for large reinforcements of veteran troops in place of the raw



recruits which he, as well as the home government, thought sufficient to deal with the insurgents. It will be painful to us if we must stand by and see so much patriotism and heroism overborne while we not putting out a hand to help.

It is not to be expected, however, that the present administration will take any steps in behalf of the Cubans. The spirit in which it has sought to enforce the neutrality laws is evidence of its lack of sympathy with the insurgents. Mr. Olney, like Mr. Gresham, finds his duties towards our neighbors defined for him by the bare letter of the Monroe Doctrine. Beyond that he cannot go a step, and will not.

As the English press professes itself utterly indifferent to the doings of the Irish Convention in Chicago, the most nervous American need not disturb himself about it. No interference, such as an Anglo-maniac newspaper gratuitously offered is desired. Certainly this was not because of any mildness in the temper of the Convention. Plenty of strong language was used, some of it uncalled for, as when the Liberals were denounced as having deserted or betrayed Ireland. Strength of language is never wanting in an Irish assemblage of this kind, since O'Connell set the example in the struggle for Repeal.

It is, however, much more significant than John Bull realizes, that the hegemony of the greater Ireland beyond seas is passing from the party of constitutional agitation to that of physical force. It also is significant that the latter is organizing as an open society, and not as a secret brotherhood. It shows that they have learned by experience. Ever since Emmett's time, the pronounced Nationalists have had recourse to secrecy, with the result of having less sense of the need of prudence in their measures, while at the same time, every such organization has been tapped by British spies. The impudent publication of his discoveries by the last of these must have had the effect of discouraging dependence on such a broken crutch.

MAYOR Warwick certainly has put his finger on the sore spot in our City government, when he suggests that a reform of Councils is the first necessity. The executive departments of our local government are fairly well administered, and the judiciary is above reproach. It is in the Councils that jobs originate and abuses find patrons. Both the present Mayor and his predecessor have earned their best honors by their veto messages.

Whether he has hit upon the best plan for the purpose, is not so certain. He would have the whole membership of Select Council chosen by the collective vote of the whole city and not by large districts as at present. This at least would place the responsibility for the selection of bad men on the right shoulders, those of the people at large.

THE extent to which the Liberal criticisms of the House of Lords reached the English mind is shown by the fact that the Tories themselves are taking up the problem and trying to anticipate a hostile reform. The Marquis of Londonderry has broken the ice, and the papers which a few months ago scoffed at every such proposal, are now saying that something must be done. This is generally John Bull's method of approaching such a proposal. Up to a certain point he antagonizes every suggestion, working himself into a fine fury in defence of the worst anomaly. When he has spent his wrath on the disturbers of his self-complacency, he generally goes more than half way to meet them. Professor Freeman pointed this out as the probable course which the Irish question would take. First John said he would not hear of tenant-right, and he applauded when Palmerston laughed it out of the House of Commons. Then he enacted a tenant-right more extensive than Mr. Sharman-Crawford ever ventured to propose. Then he refused to hear of Home Rule; but now he has to recognize it as within the scope of practical politics. It is on the platform of one of the two great parties, and

that party may get back to power before the century is out. To-day he says he will not listen to any proposal for the final separation of the two countries, but Professor Freeman suggested that this also he would have to discuss as the final solution of the Irish problem.

To reform the House of Lords is not so easy as it looks. Simply to abolish it would mean to fill the other house with its members to the exclusion of the people who now sit there, but who would have no chance in a general election against the wealth and social prestige of the nobles. To this, therefore, the Commons would not assent. The Lords must be kept apart, as a body ineligible for election, and yet shorn of their excess of power. They must neither veto the legislation of the other House nor swamp it.

#### MANUFACTURERS AND BIMETALLISM.

OUR manufacturers are, with but few exceptions, supporters of the Protective System. Some, it is true, caring little for the interests of others and incapable of seeing that their own profits are dependent on the prosperity of their customers; that the interests of all classes are intertwined, give their support to the Protective System only so far as it directly protects their own interests from foreign competition, and prompted by short sighted selfishness, while strenuously demanding protection for their own industries, give but fainthearted support to protection in general. But the vast majority of our manufacturers advocate protection not from narrow or selfish motives, but on the broad ground that a true protective system frees our people, both as producers and consumers, from dependence on foreign powers. As long as we are in dependence on foreign powers for the disposal of our surplus agricultural products and unprepared to fill our own demands for manufactured goods, our people are at the mercy of foreign traders.

We advocate protection because we see that any people who are incapable of consuming that which they produce and unprepared to produce that which they need, must seek abroad a market in which to sell, as well as a market in which to buy, and when a people is in this dependent position they must remain in the power of foreign traders who can fix low prices when they buy and charge monopoly prices when they sell, for they have in truth a monopoly of the market. Competition of new industries with old and well-established industries being at first very unequal, without the fostering care of a protective tariff it would have been next to impossible for us to establish manufactures, develop our natural resources, thus create a home market for the surplus products of the farm, and put ourselves in a position of independence on foreign powers—an independence much undermined of late by the subtle workings of the appreciation of gold, which negatives the advantages that the protective system should confer. So long as our farmers must seek the British merchant for the disposal of the surplus product of their grain, and the planters for the sale of their cotton, just so long is the British merchant in position to say you must accept the price I offer or keep your produce unsold—hence, in position to dictate the selling of cotton and grain, not only in England but in America, for the price received for the surplus sold abroad fixes the price of the whole, and so, also, so long as we are unable to fill our wants at home, the foreign monopolist is in position to say pay my price or go without, and so is able to command his price.

Only by building up home industries, supplying ourselves with what we need and consuming at home the produce of our own farms can we free ourselves from the grasp of foreign monopolists and avoid the payment of tribute to foreigners on all that we sell no less than on what we buy, and only by bringing producer and consumer together can we avoid transportation charges and ocean freights which, when we buy and sell abroad, rest as a tax on our producers in the form of lessened proceeds for what we sell, and as a tax on our consumers in the form of higher prices for

what we buy, for the costs of freight and commissions must be deducted from the price we receive for our products and added to the price of what we buy. It is to overcome the artificial advantages given to long-established industries in older countries by the command of unlimited resources and cheaper labor in competition with our comparatively nascent industries; to place our enterprising producers on an equal footing in what would otherwise be an unequal struggle with their firmly-established and older competitors, thus aid the development of our resources, place consumer and producer side by side, and put our people in a position where they are no longer dependent on foreign monopolists for what they buy and for a market for what they sell, that the protective system has been maintained.

But as alive as our manufacturers are to the benefits of protection, many, especially in the New England States, give their firm but unthinking support to the policy of gold-monometallism, a policy that is not only incompatible with but subtly destroys the protective system.

Those who support the protective system aim to bring producer and consumer together and free us from dependence on those who, when producer and consumer are separated, are in a position to monopolize both the market in which we sell and the market in which we buy, thus unduly taxing the producer on the one side and the consumer on the other; but in giving their support to gold-monometallism they bring about the very condition it is their constant endeavor to prevent by protection. Our adherence to the single gold standard causes gold to appreciate and prices to fall, with the result that money yields a greater profit when not employed at all than when invested in commodities that are ever falling in price. Consequently, as money appreciates it is no longer attracted to the products of industry, and our people as producers can only find a market for their products by making great sacrifices, and as consumers, no longer able to exchange that which they produce for that which they need at their own doors, but necessitated to look to more and more distant markets for what they buy, they pay proportionately much higher prices for what they buy, than they receive for what they sell.

Manufacturers can not earn fair profits during periods of falling prices caused by the appreciation of money. Even when prices fall consequently upon improved methods of production, manufacturers and the wage-earners are shorn of the additional profits they looked forward to as the reward of their industry in perfecting improved methods of production. But when prices fall by the rapid appreciation of gold, profit is impossible, for all manufacturers must carry some fixed charges that call for the same number of dollars whether prices are low or high, and then, too, wages cannot be reduced as rapidly, or as far as wholesale prices, which are the first to fall as a result of appreciating money, and at which manufacturers must dispose of their products. Only by combining in trusts, restricting production and thus maintaining prices, can manufacturers hope to make any profits in the face of an appreciating standard of value.

Protection and gold-monometallism are opposite policies, conducive of different ends, yet there are some well-meaning protectionists who support the protective system as a weapon to use against foreign monopolies while blindly giving their support to gold-monometallism, and thus place themselves and all other producers both in their capacity of consumers and producers, in dependence on the owners of money. Gold-monometallism places us in abject dependence on the traders in money—a dependence from which the protective system cannot free us. Gold-monometallism builds up monopolies faster than protection can tear them down.

But the appreciation of gold is working a more visible injury on our manufacturing industries. We refer not to the impoverishment of the farming classes resulting in an ever lessening ability to purchase manufactured articles, an impoverishment caused by the necessity of selling agricultural products at lower and

lower prices to meet the competition of silver-using countries, a fall in prices necessitating a constantly increasing sacrifice of agricultural products to meet taxes, rent and interest, which do not fall at all, and wages which have not fallen as fast as silver, but to the direct competition of silver-using countries in manufactured goods. Silver-using countries selling to us for gold, which buys twice as much silver as before the demonetization of silver, and which silver has not lost any of its purchasing power in silver-using countries, puts the people of these countries in a position where they can sell to us for just one-half the former prices, without reducing at all the price which they receive in silver, and which is worth as much to them as ever. As a result, the difference between the fall in silver compared to gold, and of prices in gold-using countries is just so much bounty on exports to gold-using countries, a bounty of which the silver-using peoples are rapidly taking advantage. By demonetizing silver and causing silver to depreciate, gold-using peoples have deliberately excluded their products from silver-using countries and invited foreign competition by offering a bounty on all imports from such countries in the shape of a premium on gold. Protectionists who support gold-monometallism are in the anomalous position of demanding the imposition of duties to discourage imports, while encouraging imports by offering a bounty on the import of the very articles they aim to exclude by a protective tariff.

Not only do protectionists who advocate the gold standard invite competition with silver-using countries, but, by so doing, make the competition of our producers with European producers more and more severe. The appreciation of gold resulting in much increasing the price of everything the silver-using peoples buy from gold-using countries, has acted as a protective tariff under which manufacturing has made great strides in such nations, with the result that the demand for European goods is much lessened. The market for manufactured articles produced in England and Germany being thus curtailed, there has been a consequent recoil on the home market of the articles that heretofore found a market in Japan and China and other silver-using countries, resulting in a fall in price and a constantly growing inclination, as prices continue to fall, to dispose of such products at any price obtainable. Such goods naturally seek a market in the United States, thus curtailing more and more the already much narrowed market for our own manufactures. It is with goods sold at little or no profit by British and German manufacturers as well as with the manufactures of silver-using countries that the appreciation of gold is forcing us to compete.

It is quite time that all manufacturers recognized that bimetallism and protection go together, and that under gold-monometallism protection must be a mere sham.

#### A REVENUE OR PROTECTIVE TARIFF—WHICH?

FOR the second time since the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Tariff, the Treasury Department, by putting off disbursements has been able to figure out an excess of receipts over expenditures in the monthly statements. The Treasury statement for September shows a slight excess of receipts over expenditures, cutting down the deficit that accumulated in July and August of over \$13,000,000 to something less than \$10,000,000 for the first three months of the present fiscal year. This has given rise to the roseate prediction of the free trade and gold press, a prediction they have been drawn into by their desire of seeing the Wilson Tariff unchanged, that the present tariff will provide sufficiency of revenue for the fiscal year 1896—a hopeful prediction they one and all follow up with a gratuitous warning to the Republican party against making any changes in the tariff, thus exposing the motive for their unwarranted cheerfulness over the outlook.

To unbiased observers the Treasury statement gives little ground for encouragement. A surplus has indeed taken the



place of the monotonous monthly deficit, but this surplus has been the result not so much of larger receipts as smaller disbursements. And when we learn from the same dispatches in which the Washington correspondents of our great dailies speak so cheerfully of the appearance of a surplus, that owing to large disbursements in October there will be a probable deficit of \$8,000,000 for that month, and that a deficit is also expected for November, and that (even hopeful) Treasury officials do not expect receipts to again exceed expenditures before December, the elation of the free trade press and the roseate view they put on the dispatches of their Washington correspondents seems to be a little premature, if not forced.

With a probable deficit of over \$20,000,000 when Congress meets, the question of revenue is bound to receive attention, and in spite of those editors imbued with free trade and gold-monetallism, who assure us our revenue will be ample, even if backed by Mr. Cleveland, who has proven himself not averse to borrow to meet the expenses of government, there can be no doubt that Congress will feel called upon to pass such legislation as will ensure to the government a revenue equal to expenditures.

The question for the Republican majority in Congress to decide is how to raise such revenue? Over the decision to this question there should be no hesitation. The duty of Republicans is to present to the President a tariff that will not only provide ample revenue, but protect both consumer and producer. To cringe before the President's veto, even under the plea of necessity, to in part conform to Mr. Cleveland's wishes in order to secure his assent to a revenue measure and add to our internal taxes or place a duty or additional duties on some article or articles such as sugar or coffee or tea not the products of our own soil, would be to betray the trust reposed in the Republican party by the voters of 1894.

The Republicans in the Fifty-fourth Congress were elected to support a protective tariff, not to impose a revenue tariff, and when they meet in December they will be expected to fulfill their pledges.

As protectionists, Republicans have held that it is the duty of the Government to aid in the development of our natural resources by imposing import duties on such articles as we can produce with the same or less sacrifice of labor and energy at home than they can be produced in foreign countries, and to protect the producer against an unequal struggle with foreign and well-established manufacturers commanding unlimited resources and bent on destroying new competition even at a temporary loss, knowing they can recoup themselves by charging monopoly prices for their goods when they have destroyed competition.

Free traders arguing that protective duties, by artificially enhancing prices, not only tax the consumer the amount of the duties collected, but an amount equal to the duty on all goods produced at home, attack the protective tariff as grossly unjust. Holding that every dollar levied as a protective duty represents several more dollars in the shape of enhancement in the price of home manufactures that the consumer must pay, they have assailed the protective tariff as a "robber" tariff and the protected manufacturers as "robber barons," and have demanded a tariff for revenue only, a tariff levied on imported articles we cannot produce at home, such as sugar coffee, spices and tea. Under such a tariff they tell us the whole amount by which the prices of the goods we import would be enhanced in price, thus taxing the consumer, would be paid into the National Treasury, and consumers would not be indirectly taxed to an extent many times greater for the profit of manufacturers as under a protective tariff.

Protectionists have put such arguments aside as pure assumptions. They have seen it makes no difference even if money prices are in the beginning made higher here by the imposition of protective duties than in Europe, that it is the labor cost, not the money price, with which we have to deal, and when by the im-

sition of protective duties and the building up of home industries we reduce the sacrifice of labor and energy required of the consumer to command a protected article, making the real cost to the consumer, though perchance not the money price, less (wages being high) than when he bought abroad (wages being low) the consumer has been greatly benefited and the wealth of the country conserved by such a tariff.

With our own resources undeveloped we would still be in dependence on foreign manufacturers. Under free trade, the home market being destroyed, our farmers must seek a foreign, paying land and ocean transportation charges, insurance, and commissions to foreign middlemen, and then accept the prices offered by the foreign traders who, constituting in themselves the only market, would be enabled to fix prices, and when the same farmers endeavor to buy with the proceeds of their farm products, clothing or other manufactured articles, they would find themselves in dependence on the same foreigners who not having to compete with domestic competition, would be in the position to say, pay our prices or go without. And after having perforce accepted prices made low and paid prices made high, as must ever be the case when on one hand the seller seeks the buyer and then turns round and seeks the seller, our farmers would then find themselves compelled to pay the cost of transporting their purchases to America, as they paid to transport their products to Europe for sale.

By building up a market at home, a protective tariff protects our farmers as producers against the necessity of transporting their produce to Europe at their own expense and then being forced to beg for a market, and protects him as a consumer by the building up of domestic competition with foreign manufacturers, thus making it impossible for foreign monopolist manufacturers to dictate terms to him as a purchaser.

That the farmer is still at the mercy of English traders who fix the prices of his products is no fault of the protective tariff, but is due to the appreciation of gold which destroys the very home markets protection is designed to create, and placing all producers at the mercy of the owners of money, destroys the very benefits that we should derive from protection by making it possible for those who command money now so valuable and scarce, to depress prices and constitute themselves the only buyers for the products of labor. Protection tends to bring consumer and producer together and makes interchange of commodities easy and profitable, but the scarcity of gold, and the resulting concentration in financial centers, forces the seller to seek the buyer and thus destroys the benefits protection would otherwise confer.

Under a protective tariff that builds up home industries, the foreign monopolist desirous of crushing out such competition is constrained to sell at much lower prices than he would entertain so long as free from threatened competition. Free traders are prone to fall into error and suppose these are the prices we would pay under free trade, but such prices are the result of protective duties, the home competition building up under the fostering care of protective duties, inducing foreign monopolists to offer goods at phenomenally low prices, with the purpose of overcoming the duties and crushing out our nascent industries. Under free trade, foreign monopolists would sell at no such low prices, for they would have no fear of raising up serious competition by charging high prices, knowing they could at any time destroy unprotected industries as soon as they threatened serious competition. Thus, though protective duties make the money price (not the labor cost) of the products of our factories higher than the artificial low prices at which foreign competitors hope to ruin our producers, even when encouraged by protective duties, the money prices which our consumers pay *our own* producers are less than they would pay foreign producers under free trade.

Further, while foreign monopolists are thus endeavoring to crush out competition, indirectly they are paying the duties, not our consumers.

Thus a protective tariff not only conserves two ends—first, of making us independent of foreign markets and producers, and thus placing us beyond the power of foreign monopolists; and, second, of providing revenue, but it taxes our consumers, not to the full extent of the revenue collected, as must be the case with duties levied on products we cannot produce at home, for in endeavoring to undersell us, a large part of the protective tariff taxes are paid by the foreign monopolists.

In treating the question of revenue, let Republicans remember this.

#### PRICES AS DEPENDENT ON THE QUANTITY OF MONEY.

IT is a generally accepted principle of economics that prices of all commodities are fixed by the relation of the supply of any commodity to the demand, that when production is increased without any corresponding increase in demand, or supply remains the same while demand falls off, the market becomes overstocked and prices fall, and on the contrary, when production for any reason is curtailed, while demand remains the same or increases, the demand for such commodities exceeding the stock available for sale, prices rise. In other words, when there are more sellers in the market than buyers, prices fall, and when there are more buyers than sellers, then prices rise. This is the much quoted law of supply and demand.

It is also a generally accepted law of economics that while prices are finally fixed by the law of supply and demand they are held in control by and fluctuate around the price that represents the cost of reproduction, the only exception to this law being in the prices of such commodities, the production of which is limited, such as the precious metals, or in the few commodities, the production of which can only be increased at a constantly appreciating cost. It should, however, be remembered that a cheapening in the labor cost of production does not necessarily mean a cheapening in the money price of production, and lower prices following from an increased supply. When improved methods of production show themselves, not in lower money cost of production, but in larger wages and profits, no fall in prices follows, for, although the production is increased, the ability of the wage earners to consume increases at a still greater rate, an increased demand more than keeping pace with the increased supply.

But in referring changes in prices to variations in the relation of supply of commodities to the demand, men are apt to overlook the fact that the law of supply and demand fixes the price of money no less than of other commodities, and as all commodities are compared with and priced, that is measured by money, a rise in the price of money naturally causes a fall in general prices in an inverse ratio to the appreciation of gold, while a fall in the price of money causes a rise in general prices. As dear money means low prices, as cheap money high prices, and as the price of money is dependent on the law of supply and demand the question is, in what consists the supply and demand for money? Evidently the supply of money is the quantity of money in circulation, while all the property and commodities for sale, that is seeking exchange for money, constitutes the demand. Thus if we restrict the quantity of money in circulation we restrict the supply, and with the demand remaining the same the price of money rises, and everything measured in money, that is all commodities, fall in price. And so, as population increases, and a larger quantity of goods is produced, the producers of which are desirous of exchanging them for money, the demand for money increases, and if the quantity of money in circulation is not at the same time increased, the demand will exceed the supply and the price of money rise, causing in turn a fall in prices.

Demand for commodities does not mean desire to consume, but is fixed by the ability of those desirous of buying, to command

money to exchange for the commodities which they desire. Thus demand or commodities, is fixed by the quantity of money that can be commanded and offered in exchange for commodities by would-be consumers, while the supply of commodities consists in the quantity of commodities offered in exchange for money. It follows that to increase the supply of money is to increase the demand for commodities, while to decrease the supply of money is to decrease the demand for commodities. So to increase production, that is, the supply of commodities, increases the demand for money, while the demand for money is decreased by curtailed production. As the money in circulation and all the property and commodities for sale are reciprocally the supply and demand for each other, general prices correspond with the volume of money and fall and rise with contraction and expansion of this quantity.

Bearing the above in mind the phenomenal fall in prices since 1873 is readily explained. Before silver was demonetized the commerce of the world was based on a little over \$6,000,000,000 of primary money, in which all credit money was redeemable, consisting almost equally of gold and silver. This \$6,000,000,000 of metal money, and the paper based upon it, which was offered in exchange for commodities, made the demand for commodities, while the commodities offered in exchange for money constituted the supply. Beginning in 1873, with the closing of the mints of the United States and France to silver, and the exchange of German silver for gold, all additions to the supply of money in the Western World has been restricted to the output of the gold fields not absorbed in the arts. This alone, making any important addition to our money impossible, would have caused money to appreciate as population grew and production increased, with the consequent increased offerings of commodities for a volume of money not proportionately increased. But step by step the silver in circulation has been reduced to dependence on gold, and as in the case of our silver certificates, even made redeemable in gold by the executive act, first of Mr. Harrison and then of Mr. Cleveland, without authority of law. The result is, the Western World is doing a larger business, endeavoring to exchange a larger quantity of commodities to-day on a basis of \$4,000,000,000 of gold than it did in 1873 on a basis of \$6,000,000,000 of gold and silver. The supply of commodities offered in exchange for the \$4,000,000,000 of gold to-day is much greater than the quantity offered for the larger amount of gold and silver in 1873, while the money to be offered for this much greater quantity of commodities is one-third less than in 1873. Four billions being required to cover more ground than six billions of gold and silver in 1873, prices have fallen 50 per cent., for in no other way could the equilibrium between supply and demand be restored.

The gold-monometallists rejoice that there are twenty transactions made with paper money (government credit) and individual credit where one is made with gold, and argue that prices are dependent upon the quantity of paper and credit in circulation as well as gold. They assume that prices have not been depressed by our going to the gold standard. In so doing they ignore the fact that paper money and credit are dependent upon gold, and only kept at par by being exchangeable for gold and hence limited by the means of payment or redemption. Gold alone is incapable of supporting as much paper and credit as gold and silver together, and with the contraction of the money of final redemption from gold and silver to gold alone, a contraction of the paper redeemable in gold has become necessary. Otherwise the reduced stock of gold will prove insufficient as means of redemption, and failing in this go to a premium. Any attempt to raise prices by issuing paper redeemable in gold, without sufficient gold for redemption must inevitably end in panic and collapse.

Our national Treasury is at present engaged in the impossible task of supporting on the gold basis large issues of paper without the gold for redemption, and as a result is put in the pitiable plight of again and again selling its credit for gold, in order to provide the means for redemption of its notes. This humiliating



spectacle should convey a lesson to those who speak so glibly about expanding credit redeemable in gold. It will only be possible to successfully expand credit and issues of paper money after we have increased the means of redemption by adding silver to gold.

### WOMAN'S WAYS.

MY sweetest love, what time the night  
Hushes the roaring of the street,  
And Dian shows her silvery light—  
My sweet!

I sit me down and take a sheet  
Of paper, and I try to write  
A dainty love song, trim and neat.

I try until the dawn is bright,  
But still the verse is incomplete.  
Love can't be told in black and white,  
My sweet!

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For some time after her marriage with Napoleon the Empress Marie Louise was extremely ignorant of the French language. On one occasion, seeing her husband look vexed over a letter he had received from the court of Austria, she inquired of him what was the matter. "Oh, nothing," replied Napoleon; "your father is an old *ganache*, that is all." Marie Louise did not know that this was French for fool, and took the first opportunity of asking a courtier what it meant, saying that the Emperor had applied the expression to her father. "It means some one very learned and wise," stammered the unfortunate courtier. The Empress was perfectly satisfied with this explanation and pleased to learn a new word. A day or two after she received the Arch-Chancellor Cambacères in a crowded salon. Some question was being warmly discussed in the circle, and her opinion was asked. Wishing to be very gracious, Marie Louise turned to Cambacères and said, "we will refer that to the archbishop, for we all know he is the greatest *ganache* in Paris."

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The college girls of Philadelphia have a novel way of making candy. They take a sheet of heavy glazed writing paper and turn up the four edges to a depth of about three-fourths of an inch. Into this box they pour a cupful of white sugar and a very little water, and set it on top of the stove. One would think the paper would burn, but it does not. The sugar boils up charmingly and looks tempting enough in its dainty receptacle.

When it is nearly done, a drop or two of flavoring is added, or just before taking from the fire, some nut meats are strewn over its surface. It is then taken off the stove and set to float in its paper box in a bowl or basin of cold water. When cold it should be brittle and then the paper can be peeled off and a dainty square of toothsome candy is the reward.

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In England there is a tendency to dress sisters alike, because the Princesses Maude and Victoria of Wales do so, and at a very grand garden party recently they appeared in white organdies over rose pink silk, with rose-colored sashes and white lace hats with ostrich plumes of the same shade.

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Mrs. Helen Choate Prince, the author of "Christine Rochefort," has not had a very eventful life, but she has had a pleasant one. She was born about thirty-eight years ago, and in her childhood was considered bright, even for a Boston girl. She was educated at private schools in that city, but her literary taste was probably fostered by her parents. Her mother was the daughter of Rufus Choate, and was considered one of the most brilliant conversationalists in Boston. Mrs. Prince was married to the son of one of the city's best known mayors, and has lived in France for the last few years. Her home is in picturesque Blois, where the scene of her story is laid. She is a handsome woman, with a good profile. She would always be taken, from her appearance, for an American woman.

### A CHAPTER ABOUT CHILDREN.

GOD'S angel was bidden to make her fair,  
So he wove the sunshine into her hair.  
He took of the midnight's cloudless skies  
And fashioned therefrom her two blue eyes.  
He washed her white with the sinless snows,  
And painted her cheeks with the dawn's faint rose.  
He dimpled her tiny hands and feet,  
He made her sunny and soft and sweet,  
He moulded her round white limbs with art,  
He got her from heaven a pure child heart,  
Then he kiss'd her lips and her brow and eyes  
And brought her, sleeping, from paradise.  
Such virtue lies in those kisses three  
That, how so weary at heart are we,  
The look and the smile on our baby's face  
Bring rest and comfort and endless grace.

—Bessie Gray.

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Teacher—Polly dear, suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and killed three, how many would be left?

Polly (aged six)—Three, please.

Teacher—No, two would be left.

Polly—No, there wouldn't. The three shot would be left, and the other two would be fled away.

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"My father," said the small boy to the woman who was calling on his mother, "is a great man. He knows what time it is without even looking at his watch."

"What do you mean, Tommy?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, when I holler out and ask him what time it is in the morning, he always says it's time to get up. And when I ask him what time it is in the evening, he always says, 'Time to go to bed, Tommy.'"

\*\*\*

Dress reform is more popular in the nursery than it is anywhere else, and the young inhabitants thereof are to be congratulated upon the change. The baby of to-day is freed from the irritating flannel band pinned tight about its chest, the flannel shirt, the pinning blanket and long flannel skirts, other skirt dress and little sacque that constituted its toilet a few years ago—poor little things! Undoubtedly half this misery they endured was caused by the "wadded up" condition of their clothing. Fancy yourself swaddled in bands and bands—oft-times too tightly pinned or altogether too loose—feet rolled in innumerable thicknesses of flannels—then the unnecessary strain on tiny hips of the long skirts—it is high time, indeed, for the accomplishment of such reform. Curious neighbors will no longer have an opportunity to look at the dear little toes for the express purpose of examining the texture of the flannel, which is a right good thing, and baby in its short clothes will grow sturdy and hardy with the hours.

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Every school boy should know this story of Abraham Lincoln's patriotism. While he was a raftsmen on the Mississippi, he had unloaded his cargo in New Orleans. The slave mart was near, and he chanced, as he walked about, to come to it. The auctioneer's hammer fell, and wives wept upon the necks of their husbands for the last time, and children were torn from their mother's arms forever. The raftsmen's heart went out to these persecuted people. At last he whispered to his fellow-boatman, "If ever I get a chance to hit that thing, I will hit it hard, by the eternal God." The Emancipation Proclamation found out how well he kept his oath.

\*\*\*

"Will we sit at the table very long to-day, mamma?" inquired a restless little daughter of five as she watched her mother putting the finishing touches to the dinner table.

"Yes, dearie," was the response, "and while we are alone mamma wants to remind you to be a good little girl and not fidget, because you must be quiet. Now listen, Miss Dodge eats very slowly and so you must eat slowly to keep her company. Remember never to get through eating before your guests."

The dinner was well under way. Thus far not a mistake to mar the comfort of either guests or hostess.

To the left of her mother sat the young assisting hostess. She didn't believe she could be quiet another minute, and to take another mouthful was equally impossible, for nothing was left on her plate but a chicken bone. Why didn't mamma have the next course served? Those quince preserves—were they never going to appear? She looked around the long table—everyone

was through—no—there was Miss Dodge. The young daughter clasped her hands devoutly, "to keep good," as she afterwards explained. Waiting patiently for the space of a minute, she turned to Miss Dodge and, with sweet resignation depicted on face and in voice, she murmured:

"You do eat slowly, don't you?"

#### A WORD WITH THE DOCTOR.

**B**ILIOUSNESS is now declared by scientists to have nothing to do with bile or the liver, but is commonly catarrh of the stomach or intestines.

\*\*\*

When a milk diet is prescribed for one who has an acid stomach, it is often best to add a little lime water to it. Lime water is made by turning two quarts of hot water over a piece of unslaked lime an inch square. When it is slaked, stir and let stand over night. In the morning pour off as much liquid as is clear and bottle it. To half a pint of milk add a teaspoonful of lime water. Lime water tablets ready for use are to be found at most pharmacies. Albuminized milk is made by putting the whites of two eggs in a glass jar with one pint of milk and shaking them thoroughly.

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Speaking of the medicinal value of water, Hall's *Journal of Health* says that the human body is constantly undergoing tissue change. Worn-out particles are cast aside and eliminated from the system, while new are being formed, from the inception of life to its close.

Water has the power of increasing these tissue changes, which multiply the waste products, but at the same time they are renewed by its agency, giving rise to increased appetite, which in turn provides fresh nutriment. Persons but little accustomed to drinking water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Any obstruction to the free working of natural laws at once produces disease, which, if once firmly seated, requires both time and money to cure.

People accustomed to rise in the morning weak and languid will find the cause in the imperfect secretion of wastes, which many times may be remedied by drinking a tumblerful of water before retiring. This very materially assists in the process during the night, and leaves the tissues fresh and strong, ready for the active work of the day.

Hot water is one of our best remedial agents.

A hot bath on going to bed, even in the hot nights of summer, is a better reliver of insomnia than many drugs.

Inflamed parts will subside under the continual poulticing of hot water.

Very hot water, as we all know, is a prompt checker of bleeding, and besides, if it is clean, as it should be, it aids in sterilizing wounds.

#### NEWSPAPER NOTES.

*Traffic* is a pretentious monthly, published by Burk & McFetridge, 306 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., and devoted especially to the enlargement of domestic trade and the extension of foreign commerce. It is a favorite with merchants and manufacturers, producers and exporters, for it stands up boldly for their respective interests. Its October number will contain the portraits and biographies of the Pennsylvania Commissioners, and the Philadelphia Councilmanic Committee at the International Exposition at Atlanta. In addition to its usual literary features it will contain a series of illustrated articles descriptive of some of Pennsylvania's leading industries.

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*The Times-Recorder* of Americus, Ga., is a wide-awake daily, devoted to the interests of that influential and prosperous section. Its editor is Mrs. Louise Mybrick, and she is one of the brightest as well as one of the most handsome lady writers in the country. Her husband is the business manager.

## Open Doors to Correspondents.

### A WORD TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN:

DEAR SIR—To our manufacturing friends I would ask the following questions, to the end that we may see whether Protection *without Bimetallism* protects.

1. Who are the consumers of the goods you manufacture?
2. What countries sell goods that compete with yours in this market?
3. Where do they get their raw material?
4. Where do you get your raw material?
5. Does the question of money affect the value of these raw materials in the countries where grown?
6. Do the countries using silver as money compete with the American producer for your market or for raw materials and produce in any market?
7. Does this competition reduce the value of domestic produce or raw material?
8. If the value of domestic raw material is reduced by such competition, what interest can the domestic producer have in helping to protect you against the competition of those countries, which can make goods to compete with yours, cheaper than you can produce them.
9. If the consumers of your goods, the producers of this country, are compelled to measure the value of the products they sell by the measure made by silver using countries, and are compelled to measure all they buy with the gold standard, how long will they be able to pay for what they buy, and when reduced to beggary, who will have profited by the change in their condition?

The cheapness of Free Trade being the Democratic panacea for all the ills the country suffers from, when will we reach the ultimate goal, and what will we have when we get there?

In the cheapness of Free Trade we see only the destruction of individuality and ultimate beggary of the producing classes. In the cheapness produced by competition under Protection we see only the national development of the home-making spirit of the *individual*, which elevates the standard of civilization by cultivating the emulative spirits of thrift and industry to the end that we may enjoy the fruit thereof, and by creating new ambitions, create a demand for new things. *Which cheapness do you favor?* If the cheapness of Protection, how much Protection will be required to protect against the producing competition of silver-using countries?

We have come to the parting of the ways, and we must choose which way we shall go. On the one hand we know the *destructive* character of our Democratic political saviors, with their Anarchistic allies, and on the other hand, we know the *constructive* tendency of Republicanism when *fairly* and *intelligently* supported.

On the one hand, we know the real workers of the world are builders of property, and on the other hand, we know that the anarchy of idleness has found allies and support from the anarchy of Boodleism and corruption.

The thrifty workers of our land have been misled, as you all know, by the lies of the latter classes, and seeing their danger they are uttering Macedonian cries to be led into safety, and instructed therein. Never before in the history of the world has the organized worker sought an alliance with the highest elements of our social system. Shall we heed the cry and rise to our proper place in the family of nations, or shall we ignore it and sink to the level such neglect of our plain duty would indicate we belong to?

It is for you to determine; shake off the effects of the sand bagging the Democratic party, aided by your misguided employes, gave you in 1892. Look at the revulsion of 1894 and 1895. Do not tempt another swinging of the pendulum of public opinion by pushing the consequences of the great disaster back on the *unthinking* authors of it, because by so doing you play into the



hands of the common enemy and weaken those who have hitherto been your strongest supporters, the western producers.

It being apparent that *protection* without *Bimetallism* does not *protect*, and this fact being but imperfectly understood, it is necessary to reach the masses with the information necessary to a correct understanding of the question.

This information will not be trusted if sent through channels identified with interests which have even remotely, and in isolated cases, antagonized the masses, and it will therefore be necessary to convey the *Truth* to the plain people through channels *acceptable to them*.

Our great dailies are not trusted, because they suppress news favorable to the silver side of the question. Our trade journals are not acceptable, because they are the organs of special interests.

How are we to reach the masses?

JOHN H. LORIMER.

Philadelphia, September 30th.

### THINGS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW.

THE largest mammoth tusk yet discovered was 16 feet in length.

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Acids in lubricating oils may be detected by putting the samples to be tested in clear glass bottles with a copper wire running down through the cork, air tight. Stand the bottles in a sunny place and leave for two or three weeks. If on removal verdigris or green rust is on the copper, there is an acid in the oil.

\*\*\*

Kurdistan was so called because the ruling tribe in its plains and mountains was that of the Kurds.

\*\*\*

M. Maurice Courant is authority for the statement that the invention of printing is due to Htai Tjong, King of Corea, who had movable types cast as early as 1403.

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The door nail in earlier times, says an antiquarian, was the plate of the door upon which the old-fashioned knocker struck to arouse the inmates of the house. As the plate or nail was struck many more times than any other nail it was assumed to be more dead than other nails. Hence the phrase, "Dead as a door nail."

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A chestnut tree at Torworth, the residence of the Earl of Ducie, near Bristol, is probably the oldest tree in England. It is 1,000 years old at least, and measures 50 feet in circumference until it branches into three limbs, one of them over 10 feet in diameter.

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When a person is down in the world an ounce of help is better than a pound of preaching.

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Detroit has 21 per cent. of native-born children of American parentage.

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During the thirty years Ainsworth R. Spofford has been Librarian of Congress the number of books in his charge has increased from 70,000 to 700,000.

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"The Last Rose of Summer," one of Patti's favorite songs was the work of Thomas Moore. The melody is a very ancient Irish tune, formerly known as "The Groves of Blarney." This tune has been found in collections of Irish music at least 200 years old.

During the Middle Ages the controversial spirit was so high among scholars that students under them carried arms and fought on meeting each other. This was customary at Oxford, and it is thought to be the origin of the still surviving cane rushes and other forms of mob and anarchical violence which characterize certain institutions of learning.

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A horseback journey from Paris to America is to be attempted by Prince Wiasensky, who has already once crossed Asia on horseback. He proposes to cross Behring's Strait in winter on the ice.

### WITH THE TIDE.

BY FLORENCE PEACOCK.

I WATCHED him I love going from me,  
(Ah, would to God I had died;)  
And I prayed to the great All Father  
To stay the turn of the tide.

To stay the ebb; and He hearkened,  
And ever the waves rolled on;  
Till meadow and garden and hedgerows,  
I could see them never a one.

For I knew that my love was dying,  
At the turn of the tide he must go,  
The soul may not leave its dwelling  
Till betwixt the ebb and the flow.

And the people who all flocked inland  
They called it a great Spring tide;  
And I listened, and joined in their sorrow  
But I knew in my heart that I lied.

And my love, as he watched the waters,  
Sighed wearily for his rest;  
Then I prayed once more to Our Father,  
For I saw that His will was best.

\* \* \* \* \*  
As the sea went slowly backward,  
The spirit of one who had died  
Was borne on the waste of waters,  
For the soul must go with the tide.

### SOME QUERIES ANSWERED.

HENRY WATSON, Phila.—Froebel's theory of the kindergarten is based on the great difference between apprehension and comprehension. It takes it for granted that we never really have any knowledge except from what we do; that of what we attempt to learn we only realize as much as we put in practice and no more. If it is true, it at once abolishes about 90 per cent. of what most educated men think they know.

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P. McILHATTON, Phila.—Rossini's memory was lacking in retentiveness, especially in respect to the names of persons who had been introduced to him. This forgetfulness was frequently a cause of amusement whenever Rossini was among company. One day he met Bishop, the English composer. Rossini knew the face well enough, and at once greeted him. "Ah! my dear Mr. —," but the name escaped his memory; and to convince him that he had not forgotten him, Rossini began whistling Bishop's glee, "When the Wind Blows," a compliment which "the English Mozart"—as Bishop has been dubbed—recognized quite as readily as if his ecclesiastical surname had been mentioned.

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PETER DOYLE, Phila.—The Cheyennes and other Indians of the plains believe that thunder is caused by the flapping of the wings of an immense bird which flies across the sky, bringing the storm. All the ideas of savage tribes are based on such simple conceptions of nature. The ideas of young children are often identical with savage myths, as a result of minds on the same plane of development attempting to explain the same thing.

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G. SCHMIDT, Phila.—It is said that when a Frenchman is intoxicated he wants to dance, a German to sing, a Spaniard to gamble, an Englishman to eat, an Italian to boast, an Irishman to fight and an American to make a speech.

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EMIL PITON, West Phila.—The military workshop of Puteaux, in France, is turning out leather tires for the army cycles in place of India rubber ones, which are difficult to repair when they break down. Leather tires can be sewed without much trouble by the cyclist or a neighboring shoemaker. Moreover, they are lighter than rubber ones and less apt to slip on wet pavement or asphalt.

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WM. HENDERSON, Camden, N. J.—Professor Koebele, of the California Horticultural Commission, has discovered in Japan a beetle which feeds on the larvæ of the potato bug. He believes the introduction of the beetle in this country will result in the extermination of the insect which has caused annual losses of millions of dollars to the farmers.

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J. POTTS, Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.—Statistics show that the entire results of the labor of the people for one day in every nine go to support the liquor traffic.

## OUR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, September 21st, 1895.

THE hope that was generally expressed here some days ago that a contest between the *Defender* and the *Valkyrie* might yet be held, does not seem to have any prospect of realization. Public opinion is universally in approval of Lord Dunraven's action in withdrawing from the third race, although by this is implied no condemnation of the New York Yachting Club. It is admitted that no committee, however powerful, would have been able to have prevented the overcrowding of steamers and excursion boats that undoubtedly took place. This was due entirely to the races being sailed so near to New York. Had the races been held in our waters with, say, Solent as the scene of action, the same crowding and crushing would necessarily have occurred, and doubtless the contest would have terminated in much the same manner. With such keen public interest displayed in the meeting of the two yachts, and with such a large amount of betting transactions hanging on it, it is only the most natural thing in the world that a countless number of sightseers should have taken the means of following the races as closely as possible. The inevitable result of this was the hampering of the yachts, and it is well to know that the *Defender* suffered from it as well as the *Valkyrie* and made a complaint concerning it. Lord Dunraven's action may appear arbitrary in declining the race at the third meeting, but it was no sudden determination. Nor were the New York Yachting Club unaware of what he was about to do. The published correspondence shows that he had made his mind up on this point, and notified the same to the Race Committee before their decision as to the *Defender's* protest had been arrived at. This exonerates him from the accusation of acting under the influence of pique, which would certainly have been levelled at him had he omitted to acquaint the authorities early with the line of action he was about to pursue. It is most regrettable that the whole affair should have ended in a fiasco. There is, however, no one to blame for this, except the foolishly eager spectators who, had they behaved more decorously and with more self-restraint, would have seen the best yacht win and the worthy traditions of the America Cup contests worthily upheld. It is to be hoped that the battle will yet be fought out decisively between these representative yachts.

The remark that Mr. Goschen made a few months ago at the dinner of the Economic Association that "Bimetallists have the best of the arguments," was amply borne out at the meeting of the Economic Section of the British Association, held on the 13th inst., at Ipswich. The President of the section, Mr. L. L. Price, who is an unflinching bimetalist, is a young economist of great promise. In his presidential address he adhered closely to the quantitative theory, and showed the connection between low prices and the contraction of the money supply. He affirmed his belief that the only remedy for the ever-increasing agricultural depression lay in a reform of the currency. Great interest was centered in papers representing the monometallic and bimetallic causes which were read by all exponents of both sides. The gold monopolists were represented by the Hon. George Peel, the Secretary of the Gold Standard Defence Association, and the bimetallics by Professor Smart, M. A., LL.D., of Glasgow University, Mr. R. S. Gundry, Secretary of the China Association, and Mr. Henry Higgs, LL.B., B. A., Secretary of the Economic Association. In the discussion that followed the Hon. George Peel's paper, several notable bimetallics took part, including Mr. Robert Barclay and Mr. Henry McNiel, Secretary of the Bimetallic League. The paper was a very poor one, as was universally admitted, and the discussion was in favor of the supporters of the double standard. It was not very difficult to squash the selfish arguments that the Lombard street coterie consider so formidable, and which were duly and carefully set out in the Hon. Peel's paper. This gentleman is the "good boy" of the monometallic gathering, and it is not to be

## Wanamaker's

**Fall Overcoats** A GOOD many men have wondered how we manage to sell such an OVERCOAT for \$5. It is new; a revelation in clothing selling. ABSOLUTELY ALL-WOOL and of a good and enduring black; made without a skimp; right shaped; right in every way! \$5.

Or at \$10—Covert Coat, thirty-five inches long. All the asked-for shades.

\$15—not the next price, but a stopping-place for hundreds of careful dressers. Covert coat; strap seams; all silk lining.

More sorts to see than we've room to tell of. Enough to hint of Philadelphia's overcoat readiness—best exemplified here. Thank you for keeping this clothing business growing—it makes more and more good things possible.

Market street.

**Boys' Clothing** JUST as we expected, Fall weather came around the corner without warning. No mistaking it; nobody is sorry it is here. Next to nobody in readiness for it, but what difference does that make with Wanamaker's to draw from.

For the boy of 7 to 16 years there are real Scotch Cheviot Suits in the newest colorings at \$7.50. In domestic cheviots at \$4.50, \$5 and \$6.50.

Good substantial blue or mixed Cheviot Suits, with double-breasted jacket are ready at \$3.50.

The boys of 3 to 12 years are thought of. For them, Sailor Suits. And sailor suits this season are made from all sorts of sightly goods, colored cheviots being prime favorites. \$2.50 to \$10.

Corduroy trousers come nearest being equal to boyish hard-wear. 250 at 75c. For ages 4 to 16 years.

Market street.

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expected that the little amount of time and attention he has devoted to the subject could show him the immorality of pleading the usurious interest of England as a reason for maintaining the gold standard. His arguments had a rough handling in the discussion that followed, which had a marked effect upon those present. A paper that produced a significant impression was that of Mr. Gundry. His experience of Eastern trade and his intimate connections with Oriental business enabled him to give in his paper, which was entitled "The Menace to English Industry from the Competition of Silver-using Countries," some startling facts as to the great disadvantages under which the English producers labor in attempting to compete with their Japanese and Chinese rivals. As Mr. Gundry said: "The close of the mints against silver has practically divided the world into two halves—one of which is prospering on a stable and abundant silver currency, while the West is suffering from financial stress and from hindrance to its commerce with the East." The *Times*, in its issue of this morning, gives a retrospect of the British Association meeting, and in alluding to the Economic Section, said that the discussion between the bimetalists and monometalists "was admittedly disappointing." The *Times* must have experienced some more poignant feeling than that of mere "disappointment" in seeing how quickly monometallic arguments fell to the ground when dealt with critically and impartially by reputed economists. It can safely be asserted that there is no member of the British Association with any respect for his reputation as a man of science, who would dare to wear the mantle of culpable ignorance which the *Times* invariably does in this connection. Its "disappointment," therefore, may have been occasioned in finding that, beyond the official of the Gold Association, not one of the "educated" present upheld any of the views it upholds, or substantiated any of the arguments it quotes so glibly.

A most interesting item in the currency controversy has been a characteristic contribution from Mr. Gladstone, in the shape of a reply to an invitation to join the Gold Standard Defence Association. Mr. Gladstone, on other occasions, has concealed his ignorance of the currency question by means of his matchless oratory. On this occasion, likewise, he makes up for lack of argument with some beautiful prose. Bimetallism, he says, is "but a passing humor of the hour" which is "doomed to nullity and disappointment." He declines to join the association on account of his age, which renders him "no better or worse than a mere name." With whatever respect we may view the veteran statesman, this last utterance of his cannot but be regarded as nothing more or less than a neat addition to a letter-writing age. "Nullity and disappointment" sound strangely in the mouth of a man who for years was the leader of a party, which is identified with such gigantic failures as Local Veto, the Newcastle Programme and Home Rule. To describe bimetallism as a "passing humor of the hour" is also an indication of an absence of attention which the subject demands. Mr. Gladstone "had not time to study the question" two years ago, and it may reasonably be presumed that he has been busily engaged on other matters since then. G. W.

#### FACTS FOR FINANCIERS.

BECAUSE its blessings are abused,  
Must gold be censured, cursed, accused?  
Even Virtue's self by knaves is made  
A cloak to carry on the trade.

\*.\*

A railroad across Arabia, from Ismailia on the Suez Canal to the head of the Persian Gulf, following as nearly as possible the thirteenth degree of latitude for nearly a thousand miles, is now under consideration. The engineering difficulties are not serious.

\*.\*

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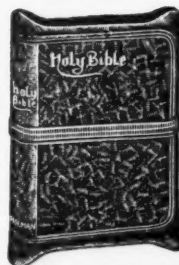
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The oil fields of Pennsylvania have produced during the year 1894, about 30,000,000 barrels of oil. During the year 1893 the total product was 31,000,000 barrels. The oil was sold during 1893 for 64 cents and last year for 84 cents a barrel. In all about 3,900 new wells were drilled in 1894, while in the previous year only 2,000 new wells were prepared. The demand for Pennsylvania oil showed no diminution during the year.

\* \*

The horseflesh trade in London gives employment to thirty wholesale salesmen and over 1,000 retailers. Not a single part of the carcass of a horse that ends his days at the knacker's yard is, it appears, treated as valueless; but, on the contrary, the flesh, the hide, oil, bones, hoofs and hair, are marketable commodities, and realize a considerable profit for the purchaser after the cost of the beast, which ranges from 27s. 6d. upward, is defrayed. On the subject of horseflesh it is not without interest to note that there are no less than 13,440 meals for our feline and canine pets in one ton of horseflesh, that over 2,000 horses are "despatched" every month, and that it takes a half-ton of wood cut up into skewers to provide for a single day's consumption of cat's meat.—*City Press, London.*

#### BRIC-A-BRAC.

A CONSTITUTION of 1281 makes provision for a Christian name being changed at confirmation. This is practically a renaming of the child. The manner in which it was done was for the bishop to use the name in the invocation and afterwards for him to sign a certificate that he had so confirmed a person by such a new name. It is possible that this practice might have been in Shakespeare's mind when he wrote—

Call me but love, but I'll be new baptized,  
Henceforth I never will be Romeo.

*Romeo and Juliet, Act 2, Scene 2.*

*Westminster Review.*

\* \*

The first plea made by a lawyer for a client is said to have been made in the year 788, when Ethelbald, a hunter of stags, was charged with claiming the quarry of a rival, which it was proved had fallen by the rival's cross-bow. The advocate asserted that the accused had refused to pay protection-money to the keeper of the forest; hence the prosecution.

\* \*

A Frenchman, while looking at a number of vessels, exclaimed: "See what a flock of ships!" He was told that a flock of ships was called a fleet, but that a fleet of sheep was called a flock.

To assist him in mastering the intricacies of the English language, he was told that a flock of girls was called a bevy, that a bevy of wolves is called a pack, but that a pack of cards is never called a bevy, though a pack of thieves is called a gang, and a gang of angels is called a host, while a host of porpoises is called a shoal.

He was told that a host of oxen is termed a herd, and a herd of children is called a troop, and a troop of partridges is termed a covey, and a covey of beauties is called a galaxy, and a galaxy of ruffians is called a horde, and a horde of rubbish is called a heap, and a heap of bullocks is called a drove, and a drove of blackguards is called a mob, and a mob of whales is called a school, and a school of worshipers is called a congregation, and a congregation of engineers is called a corps, and a corps of robbers is called a band, and a band of locusts is called a crowd, and a crowd of gentlefolks is called the *elite*.

The last word being French, the scholar understood it and asked no more.

\* \*

The stately dames of Edward IV.'s court rose with the lark, dined at 11 o'clock in the forenoon and retired to rest before 8 in the evening. Henry VIII. went back to 10 in the morning for dinner, and had supper at 4. In the days of good Queen Bess her maids of honor began the day with a round of beef or red herrings and a flagon of ale for breakfast at about 6.30, and partook of dinner at 11, and then went to the playhouse in the afternoon, not later than 1.30 or 2, sometimes as early as 12.30, according to the order of the play and the day.

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## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

William Aldis Wright has fulfilled what was, doubtless, a pleasant task in editing a series of letters, most of which were written by Edward Fitzgerald to Fanny Kemble and a few by other persons to Mr. Fitzgerald himself. Fanny Kemble was a life-long friend of Edward Fitzgerald, and the letters included in this volume cover a period from 1871 to a point in 1883 within three weeks of the writer's death. Eighty-five of the letters, the editor explains, were in the possession of the late George Bentley, "who took great interest in their publication in *The Temple Bar Magazine*." The remainder Mrs. Kemble herself placed in the possession of Mr. Wright in 1885. The letters, we are informed, are printed, as nearly as possible, as they were written, and they show all the peculiarities in the use of capital letters for nouns to which Mr. Fitzgerald clung. Of the nature of the letters themselves it may only be said that they contain a frank expression of those views which two as cordial friends and cultured people as Mrs. Kemble and Mr. Fitzgerald are prone to exchange in their correspondence, and they throw not a little of valuable side light on some of the chief events and men of the twelve years over which they extend. Books and their authors, actors, stage matters in general, and a reference occasionally to politics form the subject of some discussion, and the names of Tennyson, Thackeray, Irving, Goethe, DeQuincey and Carlyle, which occur in more than one place, prove that the letter writer did confine himself wholly to that remark upon current topics which obtains, as a rule, in personal correspondence. The letters, of course, are principally valuable for the information they give about a friendship between two persons whose public careers were conspicuous and interesting. In respect to Mrs. Kemble's correspondence in general, the extract from a letter from her to Arthur Malkin, in 1854, which the editor prints in his preface, is worthy of note. "You bid me," she writes, "not answer your letter, but I have certain organic laws of correspondence from which nothing short of a miracle causes me to depart; as, for instance, I never write till I am written to, and I make a point of always returning the same amount of paper I receive, as you may convince yourself by observing that I send you two sheets of note paper, and Mary Anne only half a one, though I have nothing more to say to you and I have to her." (New York: MacMillan & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

The two editions of Henry T. Wharton's memoir and translation of *Sappho*, previously issued, were quickly exhausted. The second edition in 1887 (the first appeared in 1885), specially, was in favor, and, since 1889 the book has been out of print. A third edition of the same work, which has just come to hand, will certainly receive no less welcome a greeting. As was the case in the second edition, the Greek type, the use of which was a concession obtained from the Imperial Government of Berlin, is employed and the volume is greatly beautified thereby. Three illustrations illuminate the text—a head of Sappho, a splendid engraving by John Cother Webb from Alma Tadema's picture; a view of Mityline, where the poetess was born, and reproductions in fac simile of the Fayum fragments. The value of Mr. Wharton's work is too well recognized among scholars to call for further explanation. To those portions of Sappho's exquisite poems which have been brought to light and studied with admiration there are unlikely to be any additions discovered, and Mr. Wharton has not substantiated reports of alleged finds of other work by the poetess by introducing into this edition of his book fresh fragments which might be attributed to Sappho. The bibliography contains new references, as was indeed called for by the plenteous array of scholarly essays upon the subject, which have appeared from time to time in the past six or eight years. In the memoir Mr. Wharton touches upon the character of some of these works. The translations presented include several by F. T. Palgrave, of Oxford; one by J. Addington Lymonds, one by the late Captain Sir R. F. Burton, and interesting samples of Frederick Tennyson's and Michael Field's poetic thoughts enrich the volume. The binding, ornamentation, paper and typography of the work merit all praise. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg; London: John Lane.)

A real wholesome, stirring tale of adventure is *When Charles the First was King*, by J. S. Fletcher. There is a plot which is simple, yet possessing the right qualities; there are a couple of unprincipled villains, who live till almost the last page of the book is read, and there is a love story of honest ring. Exciting incidents abound and the hero, Will Dale, a young giant who fights for his King to the very end, is a manly fellow and gains our sympathy from the start. There is nothing half-way about the

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romance, and Mr. Fletcher tells his story with directness and in a style well suited to the period of which he treats. (London: Gay & Bird; Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

A very pretty little story is *The Water's Mou*, by Bram Stoker, and for its simple pathos and artistic construction it may be thoroughly recommended. *The Water's Mou* is, of course, the water's mouth, and it is the water's mouth which cruelly swallows Maggie McWhirter, the sweetheart of Willie Barrow the coast guardsman, whose sense of duty was so strong that he could not even feign blindness to the smuggling of Maggie's father and brothers. Then it was that the girl, going out to warn her father, whose boat was off shore, lost her life, after accomplishing her task; and her lover, driven desperate by her death, threw himself in the sea and was found, "her brown hair floating wide and twined round the neck of sailor Willy, who held her tight in his dead arms." (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$ .75.)

The reader will probably be much interested in the story which L. Dougal tells under the title of *The Zeit-Geist*, but it is unlikely that he will be converted by his reading to many of the religious views expressed. However, the author says, in a prefatory note: "I do not believe that it belongs to the novel to teach theology, but I do believe that religious sentiments and opinions are a legitimate subject of its art . . . " and, therefore, we must take the story as it stands and not consider it as a 'novel with a purpose.'" The tale involves the reformation of a drunkard, who comes finally to see Christianity in a new light. A love story, out of the common, also is told, and, indeed, of the whole book it may be said that it is new and possesses not a little power. (New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$ .75.)

PUNISHMENT AND REFORMATION, an historical sketch of the Rise of the Penitentiary System. By Frederick Howard Wines, LL. D. Crowell & Co., N. Y.: 1895. 12 mo. \$1.75.

There is always an interest in whatever pertains to crime, a morbid dwelling upon the details of individual crimes on the one hand, and an anxious concern lest the quantity of crime be increasing and the bases of public morality endangered. If we cannot too strongly condemn the one, we must highly commend the other. We must welcome any serious work which will enlighten us upon it.

This is the interest to which Dr. Wines appeals. He knows by practical experience the gravity of the crime problem, and has devoted his life to its study. In the present work he sketches the steps by which our modern prison system has been evolved. The reader must be impressed by the fact that so much of this evolution belongs to our own century. The maxim of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth" governed the treatment of law-breakers until very recent days. Dr. Wines gives a detailed picture of the harrowing corporal punishments which prevailed until a century or two ago. It is a relief to turn from these to the weakening up of the old system in the last century, and the gradual substitution of confinement in prison for other modes of punishment. The work of John Howard, however, testifies that this was not an unmixed good, and a century of Christian philanthropy and humanity has been devoted to improving the lot of the prisoner.

In this process the ideas which dictate punishment, and the spirit in which prisons are administered have undergone marked changes. Punishment has had added to it the idea of reformation. How this reformation is to be effected, is a point on which opinions vary, and the latter half of the book is devoted to a summary of the views of crime and punishment which characterize modern theory and practice. In this part of the work Dr. Wines gives us a remarkably clear-headed statement, which can not fail to impress his readers. He carefully avoids the dilemma in treating crime, of cynicism on the one hand, and increasing optimism on the other. His eminently sane treatment of questions so often clouded by false sentiment should gain for his work a wide reading, which will do much to disseminate sober, thoughtful opinions on the much-vexed question: What shall we do with the law breaker?

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*Catholic Review:* The willingness of emotional ministers to make shameful accusations without foundation in truth and knowledge, is one of the psychic curiosities of the time.

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Bishop Mallalieu is leading a movement in Buffalo looking toward the founding of a new hospital. An option on property with buildings costing \$500,000, and with nearly equal value represented in the land, has been secured. The price is \$180,000.

Among the Kopts in Egypt, to whom the Pope has sent his latest appeal in behalf of religious unity, there is a strong movement in favor of a return to the Catholic Church.

To love God is followed by love of all good.

For more than a century the Macleods have been leading men in the Church of Scotland. Three of them have presided as Moderator over the General Assembly, and the fourth, the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod, of Glasgow, has just been chosen for that office. Dr. Macleod is the editor of *Good Words*, has travelled over most of the world, loves boating and fishing, is a capital story-teller, and has the most fashionable congregation in Glasgow.

Cyrus Teed, who claims to be a second Messiah, and teaches that the earth is flat, is busy developing the plans for the "New Jerusalem" of his sect, which is to be built in Louisiana. In describing this city, he says: "The streets will be 400 feet wide, beautiful streets. We will build the city in stories or tiers. One tier or story will be for pedestrians, one for light traffic, another for railroads, etc. We are going to have a great big city of eight or ten million people, and in it we will gather at least four million Ethiopians of the South."

#### ODDS AND ENDS.

ONE of the best stories told by Dean Hole in his "Memories" is of an old-fashioned cathedral verger, "lord of the aisles," who, one noon, found a pious visitor on his knees in the sacred building. The verger hastened up to him and said in a tone of indignant excitement: "The services in this cathedral are at 10 in the morning and at 4 in the afternoon, and we don't have no fancy prayers."

Two famous Americans who, when young, were shoemakers, were John Greenleaf Whittier, the poet, and Henry Wilson, Vice-President of the United States. Both these men's lives were a noble triumph over early disadvantages; and their utterances always revealed the keen sympathy with workers which they may have gained at the bench.

Apollonius of Tyana, who was a great scientist in his day, told his disciples, when they got hold of any piece of science so high that it would be very hard for the world to understand it, that "to keep silence would be a kind of reasoning." It was not until scientists became sure that they would only be ridiculed and abused instead of being stoned or burned that they have ceased to act upon the advice of Apollonius.

Admiral Keppel, the grand old man of the English fleet, is six months older than Gladstone. He was a small boy trundling a hoop when Napoleon was overthrown, but when the Crimean war broke out he had become an officer of experience and was put in command of the naval brigade before Sebastopol. Admiral Keppel has been on the retired list for sixteen years.

The London *Daily News* calls the late Lord Selborne the "greatest lawyer of his age and country." He was a man of singularly acute intellect, and his memory was extraordinary for its range and accuracy. He lacked the orator's voice and the orator's manner, but none the less he was convincing. He belonged to that school of laymen who sometimes appear more clerical than the clergy.

#### NUGGETS AND NUBBINS.

"I SAW him kneeling at your feet;  
False girl, your hand he would secure!"  
"Oh, no," she said in accents sweet,  
"He is my pedicure."

Little Girl—What is tact, papa?  
Papa—Something every woman has and exercises—until she gets married.

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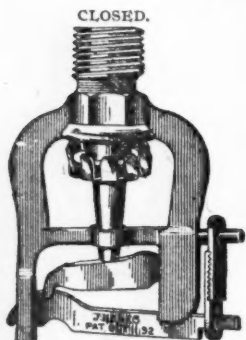
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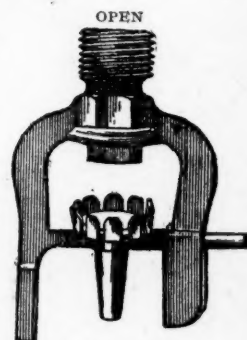
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"Yes, sir," replied the organist; "all is calm now."

"I'm glad to hear it. How was peace secured?"

"Everybody except myself resigned."

\*\*

In North Carolina the judges of the Superior Courts "rotate"—i. e. ride each circuit of the whole state in regular succession. When Judge Shipp, of one of the mountain circuits, in regular rotation came to ride a circuit on the sea coast he was much pleased with clams, which were new to him. He had a clam supper, with the result that he had a most violent illness, and could not hold court for two or three days. When able to sit on the bench the first case tried was an affray in which one man used a pistol and the other knocked him down with a clam (in a shell). Manly, appearing for the State, introduced a witness to prove that one clam, so used, was a deadly weapon. "Stop there, Manly," said the judge, earnestly; "the court will hear evidence whether or not a pistol is a deadly weapon, but the court knows without further evidence that a clam is."

\*\*

Shoe Dealer—If a woman should come in and ask you to show her a good common-sense shoe that would not pinch her foot, what would you do?

Would-be Clerk—I'd bring out a shoe about two sizes too small for her.

"I fancy you'll do."

\*\*

Mr. Winterbottom—Emily, the doctor says all we need for these colds of ours, is whisky and quinine.

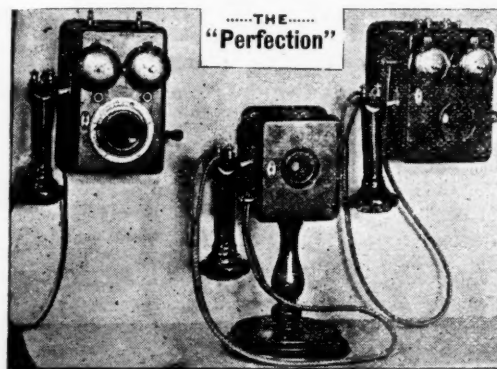
Mrs. Winterbottom—Cyrus, if you think you're going to get any whisky down my throat you are much mistaken!

Mr. Winterbottom—And I haven't a particle of faith in quinine. So I brought them in separate packages. Here's your quinine.

\*\*

"Do you believe in first impressions?"

"To be sure I do. I'm a print seller."



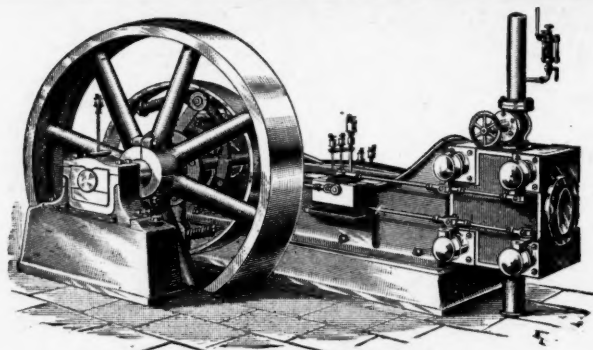
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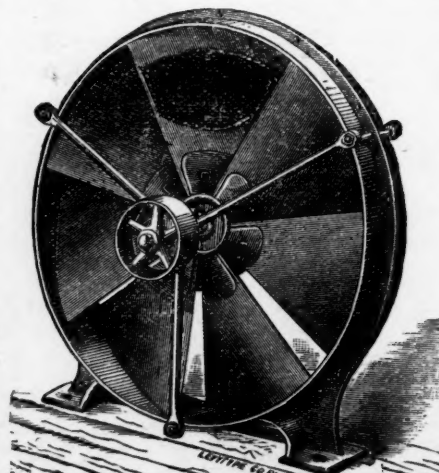
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